

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum of phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York.

JUST RECEIVED AT

Murray & Taylor's.

CORDED BATISTE,

THE NEWEST. CORDED BATISTE,

THE CHEAPEST

CORDED BATISTE,

THE BEST

Summer Dress Material

Ever introduced and within the reach of everybody.

Only IOc Per Yard.

Inspection invited at

Murray & Taylor's,

176 PRINCESS STREET. June 11.

WOOD AND COAL

HARD AND SOFT WOOD.

If you want the Driest, Cheapest and Best Hard Maple and Beach Cordwood, Oak, Birch Ash, Elm or Hemlock Cordwood, Sawed or Un-Or if you want Kindling Wood, (Dry), or Stove Coal, Nut Coal, No. 4 Coal, Soft Coal or Black-smith's Coal, go to

R. CRAWFORD & CO., Foot of Queen Street.

N.B.-Orders left at the Grocery Store of Jas. Crawford, Princess Street, will receive prompt attention. ## Telephone communication.

BRECK & BOOTH,

Wharfingers, Vessel Agents and Wholesale and Retail Coal and Wood Dealers, Coals of the very best description, under cover, well screened and promptly delivered. Bunch wood and Hard and Soft Cordwood of first quality on hand. Inspection solicited and satisfaction

YARD—Corner Ontario and West Streets. Foot of Clarence Street.

##FORDERS left at the stores of Mr. James Redden, Princess Street, and Messrs. McKelvey & Birch, Breck Street, will be promptly filled.

Pelephone Communication.

Agents "Black Diamond Line.

L. W. BRECK.

E. A. BOOTH.

COAL, WHOLESALE & RETAIL BEST IN THE MARKET. Yard No. 1-Ontario Street,

-Clarence Street Wharf. 3-St. Lawrence Wharf.

3-St. Lawrence Wharf.

28 Secure delivery before broken weather ets in. Chief Office-St. Lawrence Wharf. Branch Office-Corner King and Clarence Sts. opposite British American Hotel.

Prompt and satisfactory delivery a specialtyf Coal all under cover and well screened Telephone Communication.

JAMES SWIFT.

COAL AND WOOD.

Portland Cement, Water Lime, K. & P. White Lime, and Hair, all of the best qual-

WALSH'S. Cor. Ontario & Barrack Sts. COAL YARD-Barrack St., next Dr. T. M. Fenwick's. Aug. 9.

DRY MILL WOOD AND SLABS, Best and Cheapest in the city.

Foot of Clarence and Barrack Streets,

M. MALLEN. May 9.



JUBILEE YEAR.

Her Gracious Majesty Victoria Has Reigned Half a Century.

AN EPITOME OF HER REIGN.

A Period of Wonderful Progress in All Directions.

Sketch of the Family Life of the Empress of India and the Ruler of the British People-Windsor Castle and Its Ways-Balmoral, the Queen's Own

[Copyrighted by the American Press Association.] On the 20th of June Queen Victoria completes the fiftieth year of her reign-an event to excite the enthusiasm of Englishmen in all parts of the world. The ceremonies of the jubilee year, began in India in February, have since continued in other parts of the empire and are to end in grand display all over the British empire on the closing day. And surely no equal period since the advent of man on this planet has witnessed such advances in science and speed, such rapid development in the useful arts, such an increase of comfort, liberty and enlightenment. Since Victoria ascended the British throne the population of the United Kingdom (Great Britain and Ireland) has increased 80 per cent.; the aggregate wealth has more than trebled; the foreign commerce has almost trebled; newspapers and schools, churches and benevolent organizations have grown as never before, and accomplished practical results as they grew. Laws have improved, humanity advanced, wages increased and the prime necessities of life cheapened, till now it is the deliberate judgment of the most cautious statisticians that the British laborer is 30 per cent. better fed, 40 per cent. better housed, 50 per cent. better clothed, and 150 per cent. better educated than he was in the short reign of William IV.

Victoria is the granddaughter of George III, and the eighth in descent, through the female line, of that James Stuart who united the crowns of England and Scotland. So from all sides-English, Scotch and German -the queen's family has been royal, ducal or otherwise noble for twenty-five generations, near 900 years. When the Saxons in England were conquered by the Normans the line of Alfred the Great was united with the royal line of Scotland; the alliance was further cemented by the marriage of a later Scotch king with the daughter of one of the Norman kings of England, and still later, Margaret, daughter of Henry VII of England, married James IV of Scotland. In the meantime all the disputed claims to the throne of England had been merged in one by the marriage of Henry VII (Henry Tudor) to the princess who was heir to the house of York; so the offspring of Henry's daughter



and the Scotch king stood next to the English line in right of claim. Henry VIII's son, Edward VI, died in boyhood; his half sister, Mary, though married, died childless, and the remaining sister, Elizabeth, never married. So on her death her father's line was extinct, and the crown went to her cousin, James VI of Scotland and James I of England. He was a coward, a pedant, a glutton and a voluptuary; but he was the undoubted heir of Alfred the Great, of the Plantagenets both York and Lancaster, of Henry Tudor, and of William the Conqueror. Add that he had more learning than wisdom, and a vanity that would have been called childish if it had not been too disgusting, and one may see how easily he came to look upon himself as "divinely appointed."

His son Charles I was beheaded; his son Charles II died without legitimate issue, and the latter's brother, James II, was driven away by the revolution of 1688, after which it was enacted by parliament that none but Protestants should wear the crown. So Mary, [daughter of James II, was set up, with her husband William III; but they died childless. James' second daughter Anne succeeded, but she died childless, and so the Protestant line of Charles I was extinct, and the claim went back to James I, and to his daughter Elizabeth, who was married to the Elector Palatine in Germany on Feb. 14, 1613. She had a daughter, Sophia, who had married Ernest Augustus, sovereign of Hanover; so the British parliament, anticipating the death of Queen Anne without living issue, had enacted that the crown right should be "in the Princess Sophia and the heirs of her body, being Protestants." She died before Anne, however, and her son became king of England and elector of Hanover as George I. This brought in the house of Hanover and the four Georges, and finally Victoria. In the meantime the Catholic side of the old Stuart line, namely, the descendants of James II through his Catholic sons, had become extinct, so all claims of all races, religions and dynasties are once more united in Victoria.

George III was succeeded by his oldest son George IV, who died without legitimate issue and was succeeded by William IV, third son of George III. Early on the 20th of June, 1837, he too died without legitimate issue; so the right to the crown went next to the fourth son, Edward, Duke of Kent, but as that prince had died soon after the birth of his only daughter, Victoria, she succeeded to his rights. There still remained the fifth son of George III, Ernest, Duke of Cumberland; and as the law of Hanover did not allow a woman to reign (that country had become a kingdom), Ernest succeeded to the crown and took himself off, to the great delight of Englishmen of all ranks, who detested him and were pleased with the separation of the kingdoms. Victoria was born at Kensington palace, May 94, 1819, and was therefore but 18 years old when she became queen. Her mother had reared her in great seclusion, and her education and training were excellent. The dignituries who went before daylight to announce to the princess the death of her royal uncle relate that "to prove that she did not keep them waiting she came into the room in a loose white nightgown and shawl, her night cap thrown off

and her hair falling upon her shoulders, her

feet in slippers, tears in her eyes, but per feetly collected and dignified." Levil bourne, the prime minister, set the meeting of the privy council at 11 o'clock that day; there the queen took the coronation oath, and the cabinet ministers and other privy councilors swore allegiance to her and expressed themselves charmed by her gentle dignity

and engaging a namers. The proclam tion of the new sovereign and her speech in person from the throne in the house of lords followed soon after; but her public coronation and the brilliant pageantry connected therewith took place the next year-June 28, 1838. While many persons of royal blood and many noblemen from various parts of Europe appeared in the procession, public interest centered on Marshal Soult, Duke of Dalmatia, Napoleon's strong supporter, commander of the Old Guard at Lutzen and opponent of Wellington in Spain. He had been sent by Louis Philippe, king of the French, as ambassador extraordinary



THE QUEEN IN HER CORONATION ROBES. for this occasion, and was received by all ranks of the people with the wildest enthusiasm. Another conspicuous figure was the Austrian ambassador, Prince hazy, whose dress was literally ablaze with diamonds. Indeed, "the Esterhazy diamonds" became a synonym for grandeur. The reception of Soult, with other acts of the young queen, indicated that an era of liberal ideas had set in, and the effect was heightened by the fact that soon after she conferred the honor of knighthood on Sir Moses Monteflore, the first Jew to be elected sheriff of London and the first to receive honors from a monarch since the beginning of the religious wars. Complete emancipation of Jews and Catholics, and many minor measures of liberty, followed in due course.

The queen was surrounded and supported by able men. The Whigs, or Liberals, as now called, were in power. At the head of the cabinet, as prime minister, was Lord Melbourne, and his great opponents in the house of commons were the eloquent Lord Brougham and the acute Lord Lyndhurst. Other famous men then in parliament were Mr. Grote, the historian of Greece; Edward Lytton Bulwer, afterward Lord Lytton; Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Roebuck and Lord Stanley, afterward Lord Derby. Daniel O'Connell still remained, but his great work was done, and the rest of his public life was painful and for the most part unprofitable. Disraeli was just beginning to be known, but universally ridiculed as a fop and charlatan. Soon after three very noted men entered parliament: Richard Cobden, the advocate of peace and free trade; John Bright, his co-worker, and Thomas Babington Macaulay, whose rather brilliant parliamentary career has been quite obscured by his greater brilliancy as essayist and historian. With all these and many more able men in public life, with general peace in all her dominions and the enthusiastic love of her people, the queen seemed to begin her reign with the fairest of prospects.

THE QUEEN'S MARRIAGE.

The Royal Family, Residences and Home

On the 10th of January, 1840, her majesty announced at the opening of parliament that she would soon marry her cousin, Prince Albert-a step, she trusted, "conducive to the interests of my people as well as my own do-

mestic happiness, The marriage took place Feb. 10, 1840. His Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxony and Prince of Coburg and Gotha (such were his full titles), was born Aug. 26, 1819, and was therefore three months younger than the queen. They became lovers early, and one of the ladies in waiting relates that the queen was sorely tried by the royal etiquette, which demanded that she should make the first suggestion of marriage. After the interview she reached her chamber in great agitation, and, being comforted by the lady, remarked: "I am indeed agitated, and with good cause-I have just proposed to the prince." Her chosen husband was at once naturalized by act of parliament, given the title of prince consort and an annuity of £50,000 steriing



outlived the queen he should be regent of the kingdom till the heir came of age. Prince Albert, though distrusted at first, soon won the hearts of the English by his purity of character and unaffected devotion to the duties of his position. He devoted himself to various reforms of a social nature, especially the abolition of dueling in the army, and was the active promoter of the Crystal palace scheme of 1851. He was the friend of peace and liberty in all nations. He died, after a very short illness, on the 14th of December, 1861. The queen long remained nconsolable for his death; her protracted seclusion caused much murmuring among ber subjects, and even now her romantic devotion to his memory and extreme partiality to his personal friends provoke criticism. Nine children, of whom seven still live, were born to the royal pair; all the nine married, and several have children, so the queen has seven living children, thirty-one grandchildren and six great grandchildren. The queen's oldest, Victoria Adelaide Mary Louise, born Nov. 21, 1840, is the wife of the crown prince of Germany, and thus the descendants of the queen will occupy the seat of power in that

Continued on page 3.

BOLD MEASURE-

Has been adopted by us in order to clear out our present very large stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

Read the following schedule of prices and note the fact that we give a REBATE OF \$3.00 on every suit sold.

FORME	ER PRICE—	NOW SE	LLING AT-
	8 8.00.		\$ 5.00.
	8 8.50.		\$ 5.50.
*0	\$ 9.00. \$ 9.50.	i	\$ 6.00. \$ 6.50.
	\$10.00.		\$ 7.00.
	\$ 10.50.		\$ 7.50.
	\$11.00. \$11.50.		\$ 8.00.
	\$12.00.		\$ 8.50. \$ 9.00.
	\$12.50,	Į.	\$ 9.50.
	\$ 13.00.		\$10.00.

Our Entire Stock of Men's and Boys' Soft and Hard, Felt and Wool Hats, and Straw and Linen Hats, &c., offered at ANY PRICE that will clear them out.

F. X. COUSINEAU & CO.

June 18

THE IRON PALACE PASSENGER STEAMER

国

W. GARRETT, MASTER.

Will commence her Regular Weekly Excursion Trips about 15th May from KINGSTON to MON TREAL, thence returning by the Ottawa and Rideau route, running all the Rapids, and passing through the matchless scenery of the Rideau Lakes and 1,000 Islands by daylight. The ELLA ROSS will remain over Sunday at the 1,000 Island Park, calling at Alexandria Bay each Monday morning. This is the only Passenger Steamer making the round trip. As this is one of the most popular routes on Canadian waters accommodation will be at a premium, and those wishing a cosy, comfortable trip will do well to go early. Only \$14 for the Round Trip; Meals and Berths included. May 3.

JAS. SWIFT, Agent, St. Lawrence Wharf, Kingston.

HAVEN'T THE

We know to wade through a lot of useless reading matter, so we simply ask the Ladies to call at our store and convince yourselves that we have the Finest Line of American Boots ever shown in the city.

-HEADQUARTER SHOE STORE,-

D. F. ARMSTRONG

141 PRINCESS STREET.

June 8.

READ OUR GUARANTEES FOR 1878

To buy the Choicest Goods obtainable.

To maintain the present High Grades of all our Special Lines of Furniture.

To name prices which shall be only a fair margin above actual cost.

To study our own interests by first studying the interests of our customers.

To faithfully execute each guarantee as positively and honestly as our largely increasing trade will testify we have done in the past,

Thanking our many friends for their support and patronage, we remain, yours respectfully,

JAMES REID,

Furniture Dealer. May 14.

254 and 256 Princess Street.

WALDRON'S DRESS GOODS.

New Seaside and Travelling Costume Cloths. New All-Wool Grey and Fawn Home Spun 30c. Cheap Brocade and Plain Pongee Silks, Low Prices. Few Check Surah Silks left, only 20c yard. 200 Pieces New Sateen Prints, fast colors. 10c. New Sateen Prints, Stripes and Figures, for Combination, 121c. 300 Pieces New Prints, fast colors, Sc. 50 Dozens New Lisle Hose at Reduced Prices.

See their Black Silk Brocade Grenadine.

R. WALDRON.

June 11. FOR THE BEST VALUE IN DRESS GOODS AND MILLINERY

SPENCE & CRUMLEY'S

See their Plain Silk Grenadine for Mourning See their All-Wool Nun's Veiling at 121c. Good Dress Goods at 10, 124, 15 and 17c. They show the Largest Stock of Millinery in the city. All You will Save Money by making your purchases at

Spence & Crumley's, - 132 and 134 Princess St.